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THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH ONCE MORE.

The teaching of English in our universities is a subject that has reached an acute phase of discussion of recent years, and in that discussion THE DIAL, as our readers know, has had its share. Still more recently, the discussion seems to have shifted its ground from the field of higher to that of secondary education, and pedagogical interest in the subject is now centred upon the work of the preparatory schools and upon the admission requirements of the colleges. While both the theory and the practice of the subject are still in a tentative and transitional state, it may be affirmed that we are at last on the way toward something like uniformity of methods and ideals, and that from the now seemingly chaotic condition of affairs something like a definite set of conclusions is on the way toward emergence.

In "The School Review" for June we are provided with the means for taking as distinct a view of this important matter as it is possible at present to gain, and we propose to glance at the subject in the light of the documentary evidence there collected. The report of Dr. A. F. Nightingale as Chairman of the Denver Committee on College Entrance Requirements, the report of Mr. J. E. Russell on the subject of Requirements in English, and the report of Mr. C. W. French on the English Conference of May 31, are the three documents upon which we have drawn, and an examination of their contents will be found both helpful and suggestive.

The English Conference in question was held in New York, and the participants were a committee of fifteen delegates from the five associations of secondary schools and colleges that have played so important a part in the educational activity of recent years, and that are doing so much to make us hopeful of real progress in the matter of intermediate and higher education. Considerable differences of opinion were developed in the Conference, and adjournment until next December was had without outlining any permanent policy. It is interesting, however, to learn that "the speakers were nearly unanimous in the opinion that there should be no difference between the regular and college-preparatory courses in English." The discussion was for the most part focussed upon a series of resolutions presented by Mr. French. These resolutions called for a full four years of preparatory work, and offered a scheme for each of the four years. The scheme embodied one year of rhetoric and composition, one devoted to the history of the English language, and two devoted to a historical survey of English literature. It also provided for continuous essay-writing and for continuous reading, both intensive and cursory, of carefully selected books. The resolutions also called for a settlement of college entrance requirements upon the basis of the work called for by the above scheme, and urged the adoption of a list "of not less than one hundred and

fifty books" from which preparatory schools might select the required reading for their courses.

This last resolution, which is perhaps the most important of all, and which is certainly a step in the right direction, seemed to meet with scant favor, since about the only thing definitely done by the Conference was the adoption of a brief and narrow fixed list for 1901 and 1902, this being substantially the list hitherto adopted for 1900. Dr. Nightingale, who was not present at the meeting, sent a letter in advocacy of what we believe to be the wiser policy of elasticity and latitude in the matter of required reading. This letter urges the adoption of long lists of books for both kinds of reading. Such questions as the following will not down, however conferences may try to suppress them. "Why designate a particular set for 1897, another for 1898, and so on? Why not present a list good until 1905, for 'reading' and for 'study and practice' out of which selections may be made according to the judgment of the school?" Why not, indeed? The only reason which the partisans of rigidity have to offer is that college examiners would find it difficult to shape their questions with reference to such an extended list. "Oh, the farce and the folly," Dr. Nightingale exclaims, "of shaping requirements for admission to college for the purpose of facilitating the making of examination questions!"

We are in hearty agreement with this position, and always ready to share the indignation of those who protest against rigid uniformity in anything but the veriest essentials of educational policy. As for this particular policy of uniform reading, devised solely in the interest of the examiner, and almost fatal to the work of the instructor, it recalls nothing so much as the puerile plea of Mr. Dingley in defence of his recent atrocious proposal for the taxation of knowledge. It will never do, he said in substance, to permit books of any kind to enter the country without taxation, because we cannot expect our overworked customs officials to waste their energies in determining whether books are more than twenty years old, or in what language they are printed. It is much simpler to clap a tax upon them all, and spare the tax-collector at the expense of all the students and readers in the land. Or, if this parallel be not sufficient, another may be found in Lamb's famous essay on the economical Chinese method of roasting pig.

Mr. Russell's interesting report is largely in tabulated form, being based upon the replies to two circulars of inquiry sent to about three hundred teachers of English in the secondary schools and colleges. A few of the results of this investigation may be given. The first questions called for an opinion concerning the satisfactoriness of the present entrance requirements, which are considered satisfactory by large majorities. The number of years of preparatory work needed to meet these requirements is variously estimated at from one to four, the term of two years receiving the largest number of votes. These replies taken together seem to indicate a lower standard than should prevail. The preparatory work in English should certainly call for three or four years of study. An overwhelming majority of votes were recorded in favor of the proposition that in the selection of books for the required work, the governing principles should be: (1) the representation of distinct periods and types of literature, (2) the consideration of historical sequence, and (3) the equal representation of prose and poetry. Opinions were solicited concerning the fitness of the books in a list of forty-four, compiled from the actual requirements of different colleges. Each book is marked as desirable, very desirable, unsatisfactory, or very unsatisfactory. "The Merchant of Venice" is the only book in the list that does not get a single vote under the two adverse categories. Those that come next in acceptability are "Miles Standish," "Evangeline," "Ivanhoe," "Julius Cæsar," "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," "The Sketch Book," and "The Vision of Sir Launfal." Among the very desirable books are also "As You Like It," "Macbeth," and "Silas Marner." The most unsatisfactory book in the list is Defoe's "History of the Plague," the adoption of which by the colleges has always been a dark mystery. One hundred and seventy-eight votes are cast against it, and only thirty-seven in its favor. Other books that get at least fifty adverse votes (out of from three to five times that number) are "Comus," Pope's "Iliad," "Lycidas," Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite," and Macaulay's "Second Essay on Chatham." The majority of the books in the list are ratified by decided majorities. A question calling for additional suggestions elicited two hundred titles, among which Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" received twenty-four suffrages, Emerson's "Essays" twenty-one, Franklin's "Autobiography" thirteen, "The Deserted Village," "The Essays of Elia," and "Henry

Esmond" each twelve, and "Hamlet" ten.

A second circular of inquiry sent out by Mr. Russell included questions of more general scope, and elicited some interesting expressions of opinion. The vote was almost unanimous that English should be pursued by all classes in the high school during the entire course, but opinion was about evenly divided between three, four, and five periods per week for the time allotment. A large majority voted for basing composition work chiefly upon the required reading. Exercises in paraphrasing poetry, correcting bad English, and condensation were all recommended by fair majorities. Opinion was rather against the formal study of English literary history, and very strongly against courses in Anglo-Saxon and Early English. Rhetoric and formal grammar as separate studies received large votes, but again opinion was very much at sea when it came to fixing the year in which these studies should best be pursued. Some of the questions were of such a nature that the replies to them did not admit of statistical presentation. In one case, for example, the replies "show a widespread dissatisfaction with the English requirement even by those who accept it tentatively as the best possible at the present time." And the question which called for a statement of the main objects to be sought in the teaching of secondary English showed so great a diversity of opinion that we may well conclude that the real difficulty lies just here, and that we cannot expect anything but chaos in our work until we are substantially agreed upon what it is most desirable to do. The answers to this question ranged all the way from "the analysis of a typical English sentence" to a "familiarity with the greatest minds of all times," although from them all five ideals emerged in the following order of emphasis: "Habits of good expression, oral and written," "a taste for good literature," "an acquaintance with the outlines of English literature," "culture and discipline," and "the ability to read understandingly." These are all worthy aims, no doubt, and if agreement can once be had upon their relative importance, we may well relegate to the limbo of the unimportant most of the other questions raised by the investigation now under consideration. "If the main objects of teaching English are attained," to conclude our discussion with Mr. Russell's most pertinent closing inquiry, "what matters it to the colleges, or to anyone outside of the schools, what list of books is studied?"

*SHAKESPEARE IN CHICAGO, II.**

The dramatic record of the past year in Chicago is an average one. It has been rather interesting to note the frequency with which adaptations of popular works of fiction have held the stage, and this tendency in dramatic productions may have some significance for one who at all studies the theatre of to-day. Old-time melodrama of the type represented by "Monte Cristo" and "The Man in the Iron Mask," based on popular French romance, has held its own and shows some new development. To the unreasonable popularity of "Trilby" in its barbarous stage version of the past two seasons is undoubtedly due the attempt of Mr. Clyde Fitch to reconstruct "Bohemia" out of Mürger's romance. "The Prisoner of Zenda" has pursued its triumphal course, with the adaptation of Mr. Townsend's "Chimmie Fadden" as an odd competitor for public favor. Miss Phipps's "A Social Highwayman" has achieved success in the hands of the Hollands, and Mr. Theodore Hamilton's work in "Pudd'nhead Wilson" has won public approval. Mr. Stuart Robson has also made a success in the dramatization of Opie Read's "The Jucklins." Most interesting of all has been the appearance of Mr. Mansfield in "The Scarlet Letter," and that of Mrs. Marlowe-Taber in Mr. Barron's arrangement of "Romola."

In comparing the season just closed with that of 1895–96, we find an apparent lessening of interest in the Shakespearian drama. However, the season of 1895–96 was a remarkable one in this respect, and the mere falling off in the number of plays presented should not be regarded as especially significant. The following facts are noteworthy. While in the previous season eighty-eight Shakespearian presentations are recorded, such presentations number sixty-eight for the season of 1896–97; the number of plays staged, however, is the same in both seasons — thirteen. "Julius Cæsar," "Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Macbeth," and "Midsummer Night's Dream," included in the repertory of 1895–96, were replaced by "Much Ado About Nothing," "Cymbeline," "King Lear," and "The Tempest." "Hamlet," which received twenty-six representations in the season before the last, was given but six in 1896–97. "The Merchant of Venice" also fell from a record of eleven to one of five. "Othello," presented eight times in 1895–96, was staged but once the past season; a similar statement holds for "The Taming of the Shrew," which in 1895–96 was given ten times. On the other hand, "Richard III." was brought out seven times in each season, while "Romeo and Juliet" received fourteen presentations during the past year as against four in that preceding. The notable features of 1896–97 were undoubtedly the revival of "King Lear" by Frederick Warde, and that of

*This article is in continuation of one in THE DIAL of June 16, 1896, giving the record of Shakespearian representations in Chicago for a year preceding.

"The Tempest" by Mr. Daly's company. Courtesy demands mention also of the spectacular production of "Cymbeline," which was at least a novelty to our stage.

Following is the tabulated record of Shakespearian productions for the year.

	Plays.	*No.*	*Players.*	*Dates.*
1	Richard III.	7	Otis Skinner.	Sept. 21, Oct. 3.
			Richard Mansfield.	Nov. 2, 5, Mar. 29, Apr. 9.
			Frederick Warde.	Apr. 7.
2	Hamlet.	6	Otis Skinner.	Sept. 22, 23, 25, (2).
			Robert Mantell.	Oct. 30.
			James O'Neill.	Mar. 5.
3	Romeo and Juliet.	14	Otis Skinner.	Sept. 23, 26, Oct. 1, 3.
			Marlowe-Taber.	Dec. 28 — Jan. 2 (7 times), Jan. 16.
			Margaret Mather.	May 15 (2).
4	Merchant of Venice.	5	Otis Skinner.	Sept. 24.
			Richard Mansfield.	Nov. 4, Mar. 30.
			Frederick Warde.	Apr. 4, 10.
5	Taming of the Shrew.	1	Otis Skinner.	Sept. 24.
6	Othello.	1	Robert Mantell.	Oct. 31.
7	As You Like It.	3	Marlowe-Taber.	Jan. 1, 11, 16.
8	Twelfth Night.	2	Marlowe-Taber.	Jan. 18.
9	Much Ado.	5	Marlowe-Taber.	Jan. 9, 12.
			Ada Rehan.	May 28, 29 (2).
10	King Lear.	3	Frederick Warde.	Apr. 4, 6, 10.
11	Henry IV.	1	Frederick Warde.	Apr. 9.
12	Cymbeline.	15	Margaret Mather.	May 2-13 (15 times).
13	The Tempest.	5	Ada Rehan.	May 31, June 1 (2), 3.
13		68	8	

W. E. Simonds.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"A PHILOSOPHER DECADENT."—A REPLY.

(To the Editor of The Dial.)

Mr. Camillo von Klenze's remarks on the translations of Volumes VIII. and XI. of the English version of Nietzsche's Works, in The Dial for June 16, can hardly be allowed to pass unnoticed. When approaching the end of his article, he seems to have suddenly bethought himself that it is always the proper thing for a reviewer to portion out strong doses of praise and blame. He deals out these articles in a great hurry, like a person who has been kept beyond his hours, and is anxious to get home. I happen to get the strong dose of blame. Of my translation, which compares at least favorably enough with the one he praises, he says, "It is bad throughout, and in parts ignominious"; and after furnishing what purports to be a list of bad and ignominous passages, he adds, "Such things ought never to be printed."

But none of the four errors which he adduces as bad and ignominious are errors at all, except in the imagination of a person in a flurried state of mind. He erroneously refers to a passage as on page 9 (it is on page 19 in the English edition), where he thinks I have committed the terrible blunder of putting *is* instead of *are*. I insist, however, on the authority of grammarians (*e. g.*, Bain in his "Higher English Grammar") that *is* is perfectly correct in the passage, "In his art there *is* mixed, in the most seductive manner, the things at present most necessary for everybody — the three great stimulants of the exhausted." (A discussion of the same trivial question, which the "Saturday Review" justly ridicules, has been going on in a London newspaper, with reference to the expression used by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome,—"A good woman's arms . . . *is* a life-belt.")

I am further blamed for translating *Romane* as *romances*, which is certainly not an incorrect rendering. Neither is it erroneous to use the expression, "*prohibit themselves* every 'if' and 'for,'" when the Germans are spoken of in contrast to the "æsthetic gentlemen" who used "if" and "for." (I understand that *themselves* is objected to, as redundant, which it certainly is not.) In the next passage I am blamed for preserving a metaphor by translating it literally, though not obscurely. Besides preserving the metaphor, the literal rendering seems best suited to the context. Here, however, Mr. von Klenze again falls into an incidental mistake when he gives the original as "*Ich weiss nicht wo aus noch ein.*" The *wo* is redundant, and is not in the original.

I know only too well that there are sufficient imperfections in my translation, but in being the first to undertake voluntarily a difficult and important work (Dr. Haussmann, the translator of the "Genealogy of Morals," was the second to voluntarily undertake and complete a translation of one of Nietzsche's volumes), I do not wish to be blamed for things which are not real errors.

Apart, however, from his concluding paragraph, which is a curiosity in criticism, Mr. von Klenze's article on Nietzsche's philosophy is valuable on the whole. It is an immense advance on the criticism in Nordau's "Degeneration," and on some of the earlier criticisms of Nietzsche which appeared in English (*e. g.*, the disgraceful attack on Nietzsche which appeared in the "International Journal of Ethics" for July, 1892, p. 533). Surely, however, Mr. von Klenze insists too dogmatically on Nietzsche's lack of the historical sense. The course of social development from the Renaissance to the present time is far too brief and exceptional to furnish data from which we can deduce with certainty the permanency of democratic institutions. Others than Mr. John Morley, who believe in democratic institutions, would do well to study Machiavelli, to whom, along with Thucydides, Nietzsche claims to be nearest akin.

Nietzsche's careful distinction, also, between *böse* (evil) and *schlecht* (bad) seems hardly to be grasped by Mr. von Klenze. The word *evil* should therefore be substituted for *bad* in the passage: "'Good' in other words is tantamount to harmless, '*bad*' to strong, powerful." We find Nietzsche almost continually contemplating moral phenomena of one kind or other in his voluminous writings; it is therefore not at all correct to say, "These revolutionary views Nietzsche does not base on a careful comparative study of morality, but on the etymology of a few words." Thomas Common.

9 Caird Drive, Partickhill, Glasgow, July 1, 1897.

WHAT ARE "SURVIVALS" AND "ARCHAISMS"?

(To the Editor of The Dial.)

The discussion concerning the use of the verbs "learn" and "teach" reveals, as it seems to me, a surprising lack of accurate definition. I suppose it to be unquestionable that the verb "learn" in a causative sense has had a widely extended and uninterrupted currency among English-speaking people for centuries. It is only the careful who consistently avoid it, and the careful are not the majority. Where one writer (as Tennyson) employs the construction with the English of an earlier day in mind, a thousand men, women, and children, of the masses, use it spontaneously, because with them it is the ordinary expression for the thought in mind. To call it either an "archaism" or a "survival" under such circumstances is to use language altogether too loosely for the purposes of philological investigation. May we not confine the term "archaism" to expressions not handed down in usage from age to age, but obtained

directly from an older time across an expanse of generations to which the usage was not known? and is not a "survival," strictly speaking, an expression which has been handed down from generation to generation in spontaneous usage, but within such narrow limits as to have escaped general attention and acceptance? If I am wrong in this restriction of the terms, I am willing to be corrected; but if there be not some such restriction they should be dropped from the vocabulary of philology as of no scientific value. W. H. J.

Granville, Ohio, July 2, 1897.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S CONGRESSES OF 1893.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In THE DIAL of January 1, 1896, was published a Bibliography of publications growing out of the proceedings of the World's Congresses of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The list numbered 102 titles; and to it I now beg to add 23 supplementary titles, the publication of which in your journal will no doubt be of interest to many among the thousands of persons who participated in the Congresses, and will also show the continued and world-wide interest in the results of those memorable world-gatherings. For convenience of reference, the titles are numbered consecutively from the previous list.

CHARLES C. BONNEY.
President of the World's Congresses.

Chicago, July 1, 1897.

SUPPLEMENTARY BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(*Department of Agriculture.*)

103. The World's Congress on Ornithology. [Bird Culture.] Papers presented to the World's Congress on Ornithology; edited by Mrs. E. Irene Rood, under the direction of Dr. Elliott Coues. Chicago, C. H. Sergel & Co., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 208.

EDUCATION.

104. Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1892-93, Vol. I., Parts I. and II.; Government Printing Office, 1895, 8vo, pp. 1224. Part II., containing 804 pages, is devoted to "Education at the World's Columbian Exposition," and includes a part of the proceedings of the second series of Educational Congresses.

105. Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1893-94. Chapter XIX. contains the General Programme of the World's Congresses of 1893, and the programme for the first series of the International Educational Congress of that year; also a Summary of the World's Congress Work; and a Bibliography of World's Congress Publications; 8vo, pp. 26.

106. The Philosophy of the Tool; by Dr. Paul Carus. A lecture delivered on Tuesday, July 18, 1893, before the Department of Manual and Art Education of the World's Congress Auxiliary. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co., 1893, 12mo, pp. 25.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

107. The Story of the Congress on Africa, by Frederic Perry Noble, Secretary of the Congress; Our Day, October, 18, 1893. Boston, Mass., 8vo, pp. 39.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS.

108. Appleton's Cyclopedia, 1893; World's Congress Auxiliary, 768-772, a brief account of the Congresses held in each department, with a separate article on the Parliament of Religions, 607-8; 8vo, pp. 10.

109. Kirkland's Story of Chicago; The World's Congresses of 1893. Dibble Publishing Company, Vol. II., pp. 65-84.

110. The World's Congresses of 1893; Review of Reviews, New York, April and October, 1892; April and July, 1893, and March, 1894.

GOVERNMENT.

111. Nationalism and Internationalism, by George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D.; a paper read before the Chicago Peace Congress, August 18, 1893. Advocate of Peace, Boston, December, 1893, 8vo, pp. 12.

112. "The White City by the Inland Sea," by Hezekiah Butterworth; an ode read at the opening of the World's Peace Congress held August 14, 1893; also "The White Bordered Flag," a poem by the same author, read at the Representative Youth's Congress, July 17, 1893. American Publication Society, 3 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., 8vo, pp. 16.

113. The World's Congress on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, Chicago, 1893: Publication of papers read before this Congress commenced in the American Law Register for April, 1896, Philadelphia; published monthly by members of the Department of Law of the University of Pennsylvania.

LITERATURE.

114. The World's Library Congress of 1893. The papers read at this Congress are printed in Part II. of Vol. I. of the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1892-1893; 8vo, pp. 324.

115. The World's Congress on Philology and Literary Archæology: Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Papers on Literary Archæology printed in "Progress," the magazine of the University Association, commencing in Vol. I., No. 5, and continued in Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10. The University Association, Association Bldg., Chicago, 1896.

RELIGION.

116. The Dawn of a New Religious Era, by Paul Carus, Ph.D.; The Forum, November 18, 1893; The Monist, April 18, 1894; 8vo, pp. 20.—The same number of the Monist also contains an article on "The Parliament of Religions," by Gen. M. M. Trumbull, pp. 22.

117. Proposal of Two Parliaments of Religion in 1900, by Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Independent, New York, January 18, 1894.—The same paper contains Words of Congratulation to the Parliament of Religions by Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi, of Bombay; 8vo, pp. 6.

118. The Parliament of Religions, by Rev. F. A. Noble D.D. The Advance, Chicago, January 17, 1895, 8vo, pp. 3.

119. The Friendship of the Faiths, by Louis James Block, inscribed to the International Congress of Religions. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1893, 12mo, pp. 16.

120. Missions, as seen at the Parliament of Religions by H. R. Bender, D.D. Methodist Review, November-December, 1895, New York and Cincinnati, 8vo, pp. 6.

121. An Essay on Religion for the Parliament of Religious Thoughts Regarding a Classification of Information contained in the Religious Books of the World, by Ishar Parshad. Mitra Press, Lahore, India, 1893, 8vo, pp. 20.

122. The Parliament of Religions, a Retrospective Survey, by George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D. Philadelphia National Baptist print, 1893, 8vo, pp. 20.

123. The White City and the Parliament of Religions; two sermons by Rev. M. J. Savage. Boston, George H. Ellis, 1893, 8vo, pp. 32.

124. Science a Religious Revelation; by Dr. Paul Carus. An address delivered on September 19, 1893, before the World's Congress of Religions. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co., 1893, 12mo, pp. 21.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

125. Our Need of Philosophy; an Appeal to the American People; by Dr. Paul Carus. An address delivered on August 24, 1893, before the World's Congress on Philosophy, at Chicago, Illinois. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co., 1893, 12mo, pp. 14.

126. In former publication. The International Meteorological Congress, Parts I. and II. previously noted, as No. 85: Part III. subsequently issued completing the publication; 8vo, 189 additional pages—total pp. 772.

127. Mathematical papers read at the International Mathematical Congress held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; edited by the Committee of the Congress, E. Hastings Moore, Oskar Bolza, Heinrich Maschke, Henry S. White; New York, The Macmillan Co., for the American Mathematical Society, 1896, 8vo, pp. 411. (Previously noted as in press, No. 100.)

The New Books.

More Light on Early Northwestern History.*

In the Henry and Thompson Journals, Dr. Coues has found another rich store of materials such as he loves to handle. It is material, too, that he is admirably qualified to handle. No reader who has looked intelligently into the Doctor's splendid editions of what he calls on his present title-page "Lewis and Clark" and "Pike" can doubt his perfect competency to edit any mass of material relating to early Northwestern affairs that, for its elucidation, demands an extensive knowledge of geography, ethnography, natural history, and of earlier or contemporary exploration and adventure in the same region. Lewis and Clark ascended the Missouri River to its headwaters, crossed the continental Divide, and then descended by the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, in the years 1804–05. Pike, in 1805–06, ascended far towards the sources of the Mississippi, and in 1806–07 penetrated the region southwest of the Missouri, until he found himself in Spanish territory and fell into the hands of the officers of Spain, who carried him away a prisoner into Mexico, but soon set him at liberty and permitted him to return to the United States. The Henry and Thompson explorations and adventures were in the regions of the Red River of the North, the Saskatchawan, the Missouri, and the Columbia. The experiences of all these explorers and adventurers, with many points of divergence, agree in their grand features: they all extend deeply into new regions, and lay open to the world new territories previously known only to aboriginal man. It will be seen, also, that the "Henry and Thompson" to a degree overlaps the "Lewis and Clark" territorially. The four men whose names figure in these titles were on the Missouri near the same time, and also on the Columbia. To a great degree Dr. Coues's studies of Lewis and Clark fitted him directly for his present work on Henry and Thompson.

The amount of exact and detailed information that the editor has brought to the elucidation of these Journals will not surprise those persons who are familiar with the "Lewis and Clark" and the "Pike." It suffices to say that the same patience, the same unwearied research, the same conscientious thoroughness, that marked the earlier works mark the present one as well. Dr. Coues states in his preface that when he had completed his researches he found himself "in the possession of some 4,500 memorandum cards, alphabetically arranged by subjects, and collectively constituting a sort of private cyclopædia of information concerning the Northwest Company, the X. Y. Company, the fur-trade of those days, the bourgeoise, their voyageurs and other *engagés*, their Indian customers, their trading posts, their canoe routes — and what not, in the way of biography, geography, ethnography, and natural history." This vast amount of material is arranged in foot-notes to the text, and fills, if we may venture a hasty estimate, about a third of the total amount of space. The editor is so conscientious that he holds himself responsible for the antecedents and consequents of every person who is even named in the narrative. It is only rarely that we come upon a confession of inability to give some account of even the most obscure person. Indeed, some, if not much, of the information that is presented in these notes can never be of the slightest value to anybody, save to those specialists who may have occasion to go over the ground with a microscope. But these specialists, we must remember, are the men for whom Dr. Coues is writing. The work can never greatly interest the mere general reader. This is not because it does not contain much interesting matter, but because it is too minute, too much loaded down with unimportant things, and is wholly wanting in attractiveness of style. Still, for what it purports to be, and what it is, the work has great value. It is a modest statement to say, as the editor does on his title-page, that it sheds new light on the early history of the Greater Northwest.

Hitherto it has been easy to follow the steps of the explorers, traders, missionaries, and soldiers, who first penetrated the country lying between the Lower Lakes and the Ohio River and the head of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and let in the light of day; nor has it been difficult to follow the main lines of discovery and adventure that led from the Upper Lakes and the Mississippi to the Missouri, the Rocky Mountains, and beyond the mountains to the Western ocean. But it has been diffi-

* New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest. The Manuscript Journals of Alexander Henry, Fur Trader of the Northwest Company, and David Thompson, Official Geographer and Explorer of the same Company, 1799–1814. Exploration and Adventure among the Indians on the Red, Saskatchawan, Missouri, and Columbia Rivers. Edited, with copious critical commentary, by Elliott Coues, editor of "Lewis and Clark," of "Pike," etc., etc. In three volumes. New York: Francis P. Harper.

cult to get other than general ideas of the contemporaneous explorations, travels, and adventures by which the vast region beyond Lake Superior, west and northwest, was laid open to the knowledge of men. Even now, it is not easy for well-read men, at least south of the international boundary line, to grasp the fact that discovery at the North kept even pace with discovery at the South, and in some cases led the advance. Civilized men crossed the continent from Canada before they crossed it from the United States. In 1789 Mackenzie, starting from Lake Athabasca, followed the great river that bears his name to the frozen ocean; and four years later, having crossed the Divide beyond the sources of Peace River, wrote in vermillion on a cliff overlooking the Pacific: "Alexander Mackenzie — from Canada by land — the twenty-second day of July — one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three." But it was not until twelve years later that Lewis and Clark, having disentangled themselves from the mazes of the Rocky Mountains, made their way by the Columbia to the ocean; and it was not until thirty-nine years later, 1832, that Schoolcraft discovered Lake Itasca. These remarks prepare the way for a proper appreciation of the Henry and Thompson Journals. These writings will assist materially in promoting a fuller knowledge of the history of the Greater Northwest.

The Editor's Preface, while comparatively brief, tells us plainly who Henry and Thompson were, gives a history of their journals, with their present location, and explains the methods that the editor has employed in preparing the material for the press. Henry was one of the proprietors of the Northwest Company, and a trader. He is sometimes known as Alexander Henry the Younger, and was the nephew of the Elder of the same name who is associated with the famous massacre at Mackinaw. Thompson, the editor explains, "was a celebrated astronomer, geographer, explorer, and discoverer — in a word, the scientist, first of the Hudson Bay Company, then, during the whole period covered by Henry, of the Northwest Company, and later still of the International Boundary Commission, which ran the line between the British Possessions and the United States." Henry alone furnishes the text; Thompson goes into the foot-notes along with the editor himself.

Mention of the preface suggests the serious criticism that we have to make on Dr. Coues's editing. This is that he should not have prefixed to his work an introduction giving a rapid general account of the progress of discovery in the Greater Northwest from the very first down to 1799, or at least have given a view of the existing state of affairs at the time when Henry comes upon the scene. It is true that much of this information will be found in the notes, but in a scattered form. Such an account or view would have been of much assistance to nearly every reader who will turn these pages.

Part III., "The Columbia," brings us upon the headwaters of some interesting American history. David Thompson, we are told, was not only the discoverer of the Saskatchawan and Athabascan passes over the Continental Divide, and of the sources of the Columbia River and all the country of its headwaters and upper tributaries, but he was the first white man who ever descended the great river to the confluence of Lewis's Fork or Snake River. On arriving at this point, Thompson took formal possession of the whole region in the name of the British Crown. Dr. Coues quotes the following memorandum from Thompson's Journal:

"July 9, Tuesday, [1811]. . . ½ a mile to the Junction of the Shawpatin [Snake] River with this the Columbia, here I erected a small Pole, with a half Sheet of Paper well tied about it, with these words on it — Know hereby that this country is claimed by Great Britain as part of its territories, and that the N. W. Company of Merchants from Canada, finding the factory for this people inconvenient for them, do hereby intend to erect a Factory in this Place for the Commerce of the Country around. D. Thompson."

Another interesting fact is that Henry arrived at Astoria about a month before it was transferred, along with John Jacob Astor's other property, to British hands. This is Henry's formal account of the transaction:

"Dec. 13th. [1813]. The Dolly had anchored opposite the fort; before daybreak we got the powder on shore, and at 8 a. m. saluted the captain with seven guns. Mr. Verdier, midshipman, four marines, and three seamen from the Raccoon, came ashore, having hauled the Dolly near the wharf. At 3 p. m. we fired three guns as a signal to the Racoon, and then hoisted the Union Jack given us by the Captain. We collected all our men, armed with muskets; the marines were drawn up in uniform under arms, and the sailors with Quartermaster Hill attended to the guns. The captain, in full uniform, broke a bottle of Madeira on the flagstaff, and took possession of this country and place in the name of His Britanic Majesty, calling this post Fort George. Three cheers were given by us all, and three rounds of musketry were then fired by our men and the marines. One of the latter had a narrow escape from shooting himself in the face, his gun having flashed and then gone off on being grounded. Eleven guns were fired from our four-pounder. We drank His Majesty's health, and a speech to Comcomly's son [was made by

Mr. Franchere]. The ceremony ended by taking a few extra glasses of wine."*

Henry was not a traveller or an explorer properly so-called, but a business man intent on gain. He had a keen eye for the savage humanity that he saw around him, and does not mince his words when describing the miserable beings that they were. Their drunkenness, filth, thievery, murders, licentiousness, and superstitions are told in the most realistic fashion. Still, justice is done to such good qualities as the Indians had. Such a passage as the following, showing to what an acuteness the human senses may be cultivated, should delight the souls of some of our sense-realistic educators.

"We had not gone far from the house before we fell upon the fresh tracks of some red deer, and soon after discovered the herd in a thicket of willows and poplars; we both fired, and the deer disappeared in different directions. We pursued them, but to no purpose, as the country was unfavorable. We then returned to the spot where we had fired, as the Indian suspected that we had wounded some of them. We searched to see if we could find any blood; on my part I could find tracks, but no blood. The Indian soon called out, and I went to him, but could see no blood, nor any sign that an animal had been wounded. However, he pointed out the track of a large buck among the many others, and told me that from the manner in which this buck had started off, he was certain the animal had been wounded. As the ground was beaten in every direction by animals, it was only after a tedious search that he found where the buck had struck off. But no blood was seen until, passing through a thicket of willows, he observed a drop upon a leaf, and next a little more. He then began to examine more strictly, to find out in what part of the body the animal had been wounded; and judging by the height and other signs, he told me that the wound must have been somewhere between the shoulder and neck. We advanced about a mile, but saw nothing of the deer, and no more blood. I was for giving up the chase; but he assured me the wound was mortal, and that if the animal should lie down he could not rise again. We proceeded two miles further, when, coming out upon a small open space, he told me the animal was at no great distance, and very probably in this meadow. We accordingly advanced a few yards, and there we could see the deer lying at the last gasp. The wound was exactly as I had been told. The sagacity of the Saulteurs in tracing strong wood animals is astonishing. I have frequently witnessed occurrences of this nature; the bend of a leaf or blade of grass is enough to show the hunter the direction the game has taken. Their ability is of equally great service to war-parties, when they discover the footsteps of their enemies."

Two good maps are found in the pocket. The principal one is entitled "Map of the Northwest Territory of the Province of Canada from Actual Surveys during the years 1792–1812," and is attributed to Thompson. Some section maps introduced into the body of the work would have been of much value to the reader. The carefully prepared Index fills a hundred double-column pages. The "Henry and Thompson" is brought out by Mr. Harper in the same admirable style as the "Lewis and Clark" and "Pike."

B. A. Hinsdale.

*The "Dolly" was a small craft that Mr. Astor's people had just built for their trade; the "Raccoon," a British armed vessel that had come into the river a few days before.

The Secret of the East.*

There is now on many a bookshelf a certain lot of tattered, may be, and well-thumbed books of various appearance which is gradually being replaced by the more respectable and appropriate set, mulberry-covered and already beginning to be well-known. They did good work, the old ones, some of them paper-covered, "Plain Tales from the Hills" in a roughly-printed "Library," and "The Light that Failed" No. 1 in the Heinemann and Balestier collection; some of them in American editions, the two Jungle Books or "The Seven Seas"; perhaps some stray Indian Railway edition, "Under the Deodars" or "Wee Willie Winkie," or Thacker, Spink & Co.'s "Departmental Ditties"; — a motley lot, not much to look at, doubtless, but still a noteworthy set of books.

It seems a little ungrateful to replace them, but the new ones are certainly very pleasing. Paper and print, of course, of the best; other things interesting, too, the binding of the color of an old Bokhara rug, the little white medallions on the side with the elephant's head and the lotus flowers, the curious pottery-pictures of Mr. Lockwood Kipling, and here and there the added preface of the author.

The first reading of the old books and the re-reading of the new ones are two different things. At first there was a sort of enchanting novelty; each story as it came was something new, and one read it without bother of criticism or definition. Rudyard Kipling is now a perfectly well-known element in literature, but even now not easily criticised or defined for all that.

Nor are the "Plain Tales from the Hills" an obvious help in the definition. What might be their impression could we read them now,

*The Writings in Prose and Verse of Rudyard Kipling. Volume I., Plain Tales from the Hills; Volumes II. and III., Soldiers Three, and Military Tales; Volume IV., In Black and White; Volume V., The Phantom Rickshaw; Volume VI., Under the Deodars, The Story of the Gadsbys, Wee Willie Winkie. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

knowing nothing of the others, is hard to say; as it is, reading them with the others in mind, we take their most obvious quality to be smartness—a careless, carefully-concealed knowingness, that is well acquainted with the great things of the world as well as the little, and which can therefore tell each story "as it happened" with a clear appreciation of the significance of it all, whatever it be, and often with a sort of pity for those less well informed. Sometimes, in "Lispeth" or "Tod's Amendment," it is a story of that native life of which the English in India are so complacently ignorant; sometimes, in "Thrown Away," "Bitters Neat," "Consequences," "Kidnapped," "A Bank Fraud," it is one of those strange things of life in general which people pass over with a stare, perhaps, because only an inner ring know the facts at bottom; now and then, "His Chance in Life," "The Other Man," "In Error," "On the Strength of a Likeness," it is one of those unexplained ironies where no one really knows why it should not have been otherwise; once or twice, "By Word of Mouth," "The Bisara of Pooree," it is a frankly mysterious matter that one might as well acknowledge without attempt at explanation. And all this strange secrecy with which Nature veils its matters of true import is imitated in various absurd satiric grotesques, in which the concealed irony is nothing more than the exploitation of a germ-destroyer or the consummating of an engagement, while the secretive and avenging Nature appears in the guise of Lieutenant Hogan-Yale or the unscrupulous owner of Lady Regula Baddun.

All these matters are detailed with a simple directness, a complacent sententiousness, and an affectation of epigram which is wholly in keeping. Generally a snatch of simple-hearted cynicism; generally a shrug of the shoulders at the end; never any exhibition of sympathy with human passion, or interest in any individual human heart. And yet in this collection of cross-purposes and tragedies and whimsicalities and clever dodges, melting down for the time the curt superiority, the unperturbed acquaintance with the world, the impassive interest in the event, are some half a dozen stories of native life, "The Gate of the Hundred Sorrows," "In the House of Suddhoo," "Beyond the Pale," "Muhammad Din," which show that there is real power in all this, although not always power that understands itself.

Still, although "Plain Tales from the Hills" are not an exhibition of Mr. Kipling's full strength by any means, the book does much to give an insight into some of his later work. Whatever was mere smart knowingness passed away, or, more accurately, developed into a surer and truer feeling, the feeling that the real forces in life are not spread open to view, that the real thing is hidden from us, that the superficial is for fools; that these hidden forces, the passions beneath the surface, which influence all men or many men, not one or two, are the matters of real fascination, the great but secret currents, which crop up here and there but are far more apt to work unseen; that few men (and fewer women) know them, but that those who do are the worthy ones, soldiers, tramps, old beggars, outlaws, officers, or no matter what. If men can see beneath the surface they are men, and brothers.

Such a feeling, at least, seems to be at the bottom of things, as we read the later volumes. Whence, otherwise, the greatness of Mulvaney, with the unfaltering melancholy under his deep brows, a modern Odysseus without the youthful buoyancy of the Greek? Could Ortheris or Learoyd have been friends of R. K. had it not been for Mulvaney? Yet being friends of Mulvaney they partook at times of his high-souled woes. They feel, although intuitively, subconsciously, not with the direct assurance of Mulvaney, that the world moves on in its own strange ways, not those mentioned in books. And those who see them clearly will smile, may be, at first, but after the first will rarely smile again, for on the whole, between four and twenty soldiers swimming the Irrawaddy to get into Lungtungpen, and one man shooting another for interference in family affairs, there is only a difference of circumstance; the fact in each case is that the true springs of action are as usual unknown or ignored, and that people play merrily in cooled lava which they think is rock.

So it is with other things. Native India has its charm, aside from color and romance, because life has gone on unchangingly for twenty centuries, according to its own unwritten laws whereof few Europeans know or care. The jungle fascinates one, too, because its inhabitants, more clever than humankind, know the laws of the life whereof they are a part. So children, understanding nothing perhaps, take matters far more simply with an adequate recognition of the springs of their simple action. Decent conventional society is futile enough, but those who fall from it like "Love o' Women" and McIntosh Jellaludin are more patent examples than anyone else. Such is the charm

of any life, where there is such an *esprit du corps* that important things may be taken for granted, whether it be the mess of a cavalry regiment, the guild of mendicants, or the scattered confraternity of those who go down to the sea in ships. Those who know — and who else is worth bothering about? — are aware of the hidden powers of life and are thereby rendered grave. All the same, on the surface — for men who know how to take it — life is a hustling, breezy, invigorating affair. Take it all in the day's work, be your task to personate an Indian God or make friends with an elephant, take it easily as it comes, and you will feel the blood in your body; and a man of sense won't ask for much more. And if he keep a stiff upper-lip, never show the white feather, and be always fair and square, no one need ask any more of him.

Realising this, and discarding or disowning the futilities and ineptitudes of conventional goings and comings, one may observe the strange things "of Life and Death and men and women and Love and Fate," and take them at their worth. Hence the threescore tales of "Soldiers Three," "Military Tales," "In Black and White," "The Phantom Rickshaw." The feeling never takes direct form but it is never absent, in the rattling soldier-scrapes of Mulvaney, Ortheris, and Learoyd, in the charm and color of the native episodes, in the later wonders and wanderings here and there narrated by soldier, sailor, or traveller.

There is always a story or an event or a something done, save in half a dozen like "The Amir's Homily," "The Children of the Zodiac," "One View of the Question," "The Enlightenments of Paget, M.P.," there is always the interest in life in action. And in these later volumes most of the futile charms of the "Plain Tales" are dropped; the mannerisms of "other stories" and shrugging ending are mostly gone, while the *naïve* cynicism and the grandstand fireworks have merged into the general point of view and a confidence in the general power of the idea. So we have the grateful directness and avoidance of immaterial delicacies of diction. Told "through the voice of one, two, or more people," there are thousands of details, but they all have something to do with the matter, and we get the story and are satisfied with it as a story. Then when we think about it afterward, it seems as though there were something more to it.

As to the real value of all this, it is something which would require a fresh discussion. We think it a standpoint which enables the story-teller to find stories and to compel the hearer to listen to them. We think it one of the secrets of Mr. Kipling's hold on the reader. But we must be content with the suggestion, for there is no space here to develope it.

And even such as it is, it does not account for Mr. Kipling's power of emotional phrasing, as we might call it, nor for his power as a poet, which is much the same thing thrown in a different direction, nor for a certain discernment of general trends of emotion in this world. But these matters appear in the volumes now in hand, only here and there, and in a rather undeveloped form, so they need not be commented upon at present. EDWARD E. HALE, JR.

THE RUINED CITIES AND MONUMENTS OF YUCATAN.*

The Field Columbian Museum wisely encourages study and publication. The paper on the Monuments of Yucatan, now before us, is the eighth in its series of printed documents, although the first in the line of Anthropology. In the winter of 1894–5, Mr. Allison V. Armour invited certain scientific gentlemen to make a trip with him, in his yacht "Ituna," to Yucatan and Mexico. The three months were busily employed by all, and in this book Mr. Holmes presents some of the archæological results of the trip.

Notwithstanding all that has been written about Yucatan's archæology, the greater part of the work still remains undone. No single locality has yet been completely investigated. Some have never been examined since John L. Stephens wrote, as carefully as they were by him. Chichen-Itza, thanks to Mr. Thompson, has been much studied and will no doubt finally be adequately described. Thorough investigation in Yucatan is no child's-play. Conditions of climate, life, surroundings, render it difficult in the extreme. Each visitor to Yucatec ruins ought to make an exact and accurate statement of his observations; thus little by little a mass of reliable data will be accumulated.

Mr. Armour's party visited Mugeres, Cancun, and Cozumel Islands, and the mainland sites — El Meco and Tuloom in Eastern Yucatan; they visited Progreso, Uxmal, Izamal, and

* ARCHÆOLOGICAL STUDIES AMONG THE ANCIENT CITIES OF MEXICO. Part I., Monuments of Yucatan. By William H. Holmes. With plates and cuts. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum.

Chichen-Itza, in Middle North Yucatan. The time spent at these localities was far too short for systematic observation. Mr. Holmes presents us several new ground-plans and some new descriptions. His book also contains many plates from photographic originals. This is all good. There are, however, two features in his work which deserve special mention and render it one of the most important contributions in this field.

(a) From a reading of the literature and from his field work, Mr. Holmes has prepared a valuable comprehensive study of the architectural details of Maya buildings; this material classified suggests the line of architectural evolution. The figures in illustration of this study are of much importance. In figure 1, a series of outline drawings, showing examples of terraces and pyramids, illustrates the range and variation of these structures; the cut teaches more than a hundred descriptions and views would do. Once seen by the student, it renders such descriptions and views thereafter comprehensible. The cut showing a series of ground-plans of Maya temples is equally helpful; the plans are arrayed in order of complexity, beginning with the single room, with one simple doorway. Study of this cut alone will do more to orientate the student than anything before written. There is danger, however, that some readers will imagine that the series represents an evolution, which must always pursue the same line and ever pass through the same stages — which is not, of course, true.

(b) Notable are the *panoramas*. Few who have not been among the ruined cities of Yucatan and Central America can conceive the difficulties that their study presents. Most of them are in forest or thicket. Often one may travel within a few rods of important structures without knowing of their existence. To secure a photograph of a single building it is necessary to employ a considerable force of men to clear away the vegetable growth that hides it. Frequently one building cannot be seen from a neighboring building, and it is difficult for the student to keep clear ideas of orientation. Of course, carefully made ground-plans give the relation in position of the different structures, but to most persons ground-plans mean little. Mr. Holmes presents ground-plans of Uxmal and Chichen-Itza; but he does more. Opposite them he places panoramic views of the two places, as gained from an imaginary standpoint above. The gain in definiteness of conception is astonishing. Study of the ground-plan, indeed, gives the idea that certain buildings occupy certain positions with reference to each other. Study of the panorama gives the feeling that this was once really a place where men lived, and thought of the buildings as in use and hints of their purpose force themselves upon us. In these two features — in the clear study of architectural details and in the panoramic views — Mr. Holmes's book is preëminently helpful.

FREDERICK STARR.

STUDIES IN MEDIÆVAL LITERATURE.*

There are two ways of dealing with the history of general literature. One of them is the long-practised method of treating a literature as a national product, and studying its development with but slight reference to the parallel development of its contemporaries, ignoring the fact that all the literatures of modern Europe are to a considerable extent spiritually cognate. The other is the comparative method, which has gained much ground of late, and which rests upon the fundamental assumption that the literature of one country may best be understood when we take into account the contemporary literature of the others, and that the conception of a literary species held by one race may be brought most clearly into view when we study the development of that species under other conditions of race and historical environment. It is in this comparative spirit that the series of volumes entitled "Periods of European Literature" has recently been undertaken and entrusted to the general editorial direction of Professor George Saintsbury, who himself provides the volume which covers the literary product of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. For the series as a whole twelve volumes have been planned, and assigned to men of excellent authority in their respective fields. Professor W. P. Ker, for example, will write of "The Dark Ages," Mr. Edmund Gosse of "The Romantic Revolt" of the close of the eighteenth century, and Mr. Walter H. Pollock of "The Romantic Triumph" of the early nineteenth century. Such a programme as this arouses high anticipations, and the volume first to appear (which is the second in the chronological order) invites a careful scrutiny.

*THE FLOURISHING OF ROMANCE AND THE RISE OF ALLEGORY. By George Saintsbury, M.A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

EPIC AND ROMANCE. Essays on Mediæval Literature. By W. P. Ker. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Mr. Saintsbury gives to the book which deals with his particular cross-section of the literary tree the title of "The Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory." In an editorial preface, he tells us at considerable length how particularly well he is qualified for his task. Lest his readers should still be in doubt, he afterwards recurs to this subject upon a number of occasions, telling us how much he has read, and how diligently he has devoted himself to the literature in question. This writing is mostly superfluous, for the test of a work is the way in which it is done, not the volubility with which the writer professes his competence, and, for the rest, the public knows tolerably well what are Mr. Saintsbury's achievements, what his limitations, and what his idiosyncrasies. It knows, for example, that he is an enormous reader and has a retentive memory; it knows also that his strength is in the departments of English, French, and German literature, while it expects from him only second-hand information concerning most of the other departments that come within the scope of his survey. It knows, moreover, that he frequently indulges in *obiter dicta* that are more plausible than convincing, and that he is capable of writing in a most exasperating style.

After an introductory chapter upon "The Function of Latin" as a vehicle for the message of mediæval thought, the author plunges into his subject proper, taking Bodel's familiar couplet for a text.

> "Ne sont que trois matières à nul home attendant,
> De France et de Bretaigne et de Rome la grant."

Each of these three "matters" forms the subject of a separate chapter. Of the *chansons de geste* he writes at length and with an exaggerated enthusiasm which calls for a few pages of M. Brunetière as a corrective. He characterizes the *chansons* as "the half-million or million verses of majestic cadence written in one of the noblest languages, for at least first effect, to be found in the history of the world, possessing that character of distinction, of separate and unique peculiarity in matter and form, which has such extraordinary charm, and endowed besides, more perhaps than any other division, with the attraction of presenting an utterly vanished Past." In a later passage he writes of the *fabliaux* in almost equally impassioned strain, and again we must refer to M. Brunetière for a saner sort of appreciation. In discussing "The Matter of Britain," the author shows reasonable familiarity with the latest efforts of scholarship to bring some sort of order out of the curious tangle of fact and surmise that surrounds the Arthurian tale, and makes a strong argument for the claim of Walter Map to be considered as chiefly responsible for the moulding of the Legend into the form which gave it a literary vitality so great and so enduring. Having discussed these subjects, and the "matter of Rome" (which deals chiefly with the tales of Troy and of Alexander), Mr. Saintsbury proceeds to the making of the English language and the settlement of its prosody. Here we come to the beginnings of English lyric, and the refrain,

> "Blow, northerne wynd,
> Send thou me my suetyng,
> Blow, northerne wynd, blou, blou, blou,"

is not inaptly described as "Tennysonian verse five hundred years before Tennyson."

A chapter entitled "Middle High German Poetry," which is too brief to consist of much more than a series of phrases, is followed by a long disquisition upon "The 'Fox,' the 'Rose,' and the Minor Contributions of France." The following passage upon the literary predominance of twelfth and thirteenth-century France is strikingly put, but hardly overdrawn:

> "France, if not Paris, was in reality the eye and brain of Europe, the place of origin of almost every literary form, the place of finishing and polishing, even for those forms which she did not originate. She not merely taught, she wrought — and wrought consummately. She revived and transformed the fable; perfected, if she did not invent, the beast-epic; brought the short prose tale to an exquisite completeness; enlarged, suppled, chequered, the somewhat stiff and monotonous forms of Provençal lyric into myriad-noted variety; devised the prose-memoir, and left capital examples of it; made attempts at the prose history; ventured upon much and performed no little in the vernacular drama; besides the vast performance, sometimes inspired from elsewhere but never as literature copied, which we have already seen, in her fostering if not mothering of Romance."

In still another passage, we are told more succinctly:

> "It is the simplest truth to say that in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries France kept the literary school of Europe, and that with the single exception of Iceland, during a part, and only a part, of the time, all the nations of Europe were content to do, each in its own tongue, and sometimes even in hers, the lessons which she taught, the exercises which she set them."

The chapter which closes up the French section of the history is brought to an end by a few paragraphs upon Rutebœuf, the chronicles of Villehardouin and Joinville, and the lovely tale of "Aucassin et Nicolète."

The remainder of Mr. Saintsbury's work is devoted to chapters upon "Icelandic and Provençal" (thus curiously bracketed together)

and "The Literature of the Peninsulas." Here the author's knowledge is most evidently defective, and he gives us little more than a meagre compilation; but he is hardly to be blamed for not having made all the provinces of mediæval literature his own, and, when all is said, there are probably few men living who could have covered the two centuries as satisfactorily as he has done. And his style, in spite of its mannerisms, is always sprightly and attractive, lending interest to the dullest subjects, and carrying the reader on without much jolting from theme to theme. We shall be pleased indeed if Mr. Saintsbury's collaborators contrive to make their several volumes as readable as we have found this one to be.

Published almost simultaneously with the book just now under review, Professor W. P. Ker's "Epic and Romance," being a collection of essays on mediæval literature, calls for consideration at the same time. As a collection of essays, rather than a continuous history, this book does not have the unity and the symmetry of Mr. Saintsbury's volume, yet it has far more of these qualities than might be supposed. In scope, it is somewhat broader, ranging from the earliest productions of Teutonic poetry all the way down to the finished and self-conscious art of Chaucer and Boccaccio. In the arrangement of its material, we find a twofold basis of classification. First, there is the division suggested by the title, and, throughout his treatment, the author keeps steadily in view the distinction between the epic and the romantic forms. This distinction is set forth as follows:

"Whatever Epic may mean, it implies some weight and solidity; Romance means nothing, if it does not convey some notion of mystery and fantasy. A general distinction of this kind, whatever names may be used to render it, can be shown, in mediæval literature, to hold good of the two large groups of narrative belonging to the earlier and the later Middle Ages respectively. Beowulf might stand for the one side, Lancelot or Gawain for the other. It is a difference not confined to literature. The two groups are distinguished from one another, as the respectable piratical gentleman of the North Sea coast in the ninth or tenth century differs from one of the companions of St. Louis. The latter has something fantastic in his ideas which the other has not."

The other division of the author's material causes it to be grouped (after the preliminaries are disposed of) under the three heads of Teutonic Epic, Icelandic Saga, and Old French Epic, and to each of these subjects a main section of the work is devoted. The first of them lies without the scope of Mr. Saintsbury's book, but the other two run parallel with it, and a comparison of the respective treatments is instructive. Mr. Saintsbury is at his best on the ground of French epic, and at his worst in the domain of Icelandic saga. Professor Ker, on the other hand, is distinctly at his best in dealing with the latter subject, and the inadequacy of Mr. Saintsbury's treatment becomes very apparent when we compare it with this work of a real scholar in Icelandic. We know of no better treatment of the subject in English than may be found in these chapters, and for them, even more than for the others, Professor Ker has earned our gratitude. No truer thing than the following was ever said of Icelandic literature:

"Clear self-consciousness is the distinction of Icelandic civilization and literature. It is not vanity or conceit. It does not make the Icelandic writers anxious about their own fame or merits. It is simply clear intelligence, applied under a dry light to subjects that in themselves are primitive, such as never before or since have been represented in the same way. The life is their own life; the record is that of a dispassionate observer."

We might say many other things in praise of these essays upon mediæval literature. They display, for one thing, a happy gift of trenchant epigrammatic expression, as in this statement: "Ulysses quoting Aristotle is an anachronism; but King Alfred's translation of Boethius is almost as much of a paradox." Or in this: "The comprehensiveness of the greater kinds of poetry, of Homer and Shakespeare, is a different thing from the premeditated and self-assertive realism of the authors who take viciously to common life by way of protest against the romantic extreme." As here applied, "viciously" is a genuine critical epithet. We must find space, also, for praise of the author's fine characterization of a heroic age, whether exemplified by Homer or by the chronicles of Njal or Kiartan Olafsson. Above all, we must praise the scholarly thoroughness of the entire work, and the mastery with which the author has handled his intricate and difficult subject.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

RECENT modern language texts include the following: "Götz von Berlichingin" (Holt), edited by Dr. Frank Goodrich; "Drei Kleine Lustspiele" (Heath), by Bendix and Zechmeister, edited by Professor B. W. Wells; Baumbach's "Die Nonna" (Heath), edited by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt; Freytag's "Die Journalisten" (American Book Co.), edited by Dr. J. Norton Johnson; "Selections from Pierre Loti" (Holt), edited by Dr. A. Guyot Cameron; and Labiche and Martin's ever mirth-inspiring "La Poudre aux Yeux" (Heath), edited by Professor B. W. Wells.

Fact and Fiction in Social Study.*

Mr. H. de B. Gibbins, the author of a popular "Industrial History of England," has prepared an enlarged work with the same aim and outline, to which he gives the title "Industry in England." The purpose of the author was to relate a concise story of economic history which might serve as a preliminary sketch for those who wished to gain the essential elements of the subject or to proceed to more elaborate treatises. The materials are divided into five historical periods, from the Norman Conquest to Modern England. In each period the industrial life is brought into the foreground. Political, military, and ecclesiastical changes are noted only as they affect or are affected by economic activities. The productive processes, exchange, methods of agriculture and stock-raising, internal and foreign traffic, markets, roads, division of labor, regulative institutions, guilds, corporations, and industrial laws, are among the chief topics discussed.

The book is written in the spirit of Green, Rogers, Cunningham, and Ashley. The common daily life of the people is brought before us as in a drama, and is shown to have surpassing interest. As the author approaches the modern time, the materials become more abundant and the treatment more vivid and partisan. Sympathy for the workers is not concealed. It is the modern note throughout. Those who were once ignored by princes, historians, politicians, poets laureate, and ecclesiastics, are coming into recognition. Democracy not only insists upon the rights of the living but upon the rights of the dead. The proletarian is vindicating the personal reputation of the poor. It is marvellous how much has been concealed, stowed away as insignificant rubbish, barely alluded to in the effort to glorify the great. The emphasis falls now upon a different place. Such a book as the one under notice has more than antiquarian interest; it reveals to us the master-thought of our own age while it describes the past.

The maps, while few, are very valuable and instructive. The footnotes furnish a bibliography which directs to the best accessible sources and gives suggestive criticism of their contents and value. It would be a good book to put in the hands of a University Extension class during the progress of a course of lectures on the labor movement. It is more special than Green's "Short History," and brings up the discussion of such subjects as the manor, village, mark, and fuedal organization to our own day. The factory system, factory legislation, the condition of the working classes, and agricultural depression, are carefully treated, and the account has great contemporary interest.

If any reader can learn anything new from the work entitled "The Revolutionary Tendencies of the Age," his knowledge of economics and social history must be very limited. The inequalities of human life are described in somewhat florid style and with numerous dreamy allegories. Economic power is the goal of Democracy. Revolution is inevitable now that the people have come to their senses through universal education. If the horse were intelligent he would let no man ride him. But what will be the nature of the revolution? Not absolute Socialism. What then? It is not quite clear. But we needed no ghost to come from the abyss to tell us that riches give power and that poverty is exceedingly inconvenient. Perhaps this judgment should be tempered by the consideration that the author earnestly and forcefully urges the responsibility of the possessors of wealth, and places in very clear light the central aspiration of the working classes and their certain control of the future. He will not consider methods of violence, but hints at limitation of inheritance and other legal measures of redistribution of accumulated fortunes.

The aim of the interesting little volume entitled "Genesis of the Social Conscience" is, as indicated in the sub-title, to show "the relation between the establishment of Christianity in Europe and the Social Question." The method is the exact opposite of that followed by Loria and Marx — from the economic to the spiritual. With a fixed and announced purpose, political and economic history "are passed coolly by." The germination and growth of a new valuation of the individual man are traced through the ages of Christian history. Christianity set an infinite price upon the soul. The idea of the one God involves the unity of the race, since all are equally made in the divine image. Personality implies freedom. The sense of sin reduced aristocracy to a level with the lowest; "all equal are within the Church's gate." The notions of humanity, the Kingdom of God, duty, help to furnish "the Reformer's Conscience." Out of these beliefs are born the French Revolution, Democracy, universal suffrage, care for the "downmost man."

The book is more than a tacit protest against the materialistic explanation of history. It takes life at a higher level than the phrase "Man is what he eats." It assumes that man cannot live by bread alone, and indicates the social power of forces which seem small and dim only because attention is not bestowed upon them. The pages glitter with bright sayings, and there are many attractive passages. The reader may find some difficulty in keeping the thread of the argument, because the author leaps back and forth, from Aquinas to Aristotle, from Augustine to Rousseau, with alarming agility. He himself says: "The vast bulk of events is untouched.

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* Industry in England. By H. de B. Gibbins. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Revolutionary Tendencies of the Age. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Genesis of the Social Conscience. By H. S. Nash. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Equality. By Edward Bellamy. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Woman and the Republic. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

I shall seem to make ideas advance to the sound of the trumpet, like the things that happen in one of Dumas' novels." The absence of events gives at times a rather unearthly impression; but the modern instances quickly remind one that a thoroughly practical man is teaching him. Incidentally, we wonder what the author means by saying (p. 225), "Lincoln's Gettysburg address, without the name of God in it, is religious to the core." Which text, of the three extant, did he have before him?

Mr. Bellamy's new book, "Equality," is written in a style that may seem to many tedious. To one acquainted with Socialistic literature, there is nothing in its principles that is new. The book is a re-statement of ideas already made familiar by Marx, Lassalle, Proudhom, Fourier, "Merrie England," and all the rest. But for all that, we must not ignore the message it bears. One-sided it is; often unjust and exaggerated; concealing the good of an age and minifying the difficulties of Socialism; but honest, searching, earnest, all must concede it to be. The sins of our day are unsparingly exposed to view; modern instances illustrate many pages; the wrongs and cruelties that make the conscience of all good cities gnaw at the heart are graphically set forth.

The story of the book is soon told: two lovers talk economics, the Socialist always coming off with easy victory because the capitalist advocate had already given up his cause. This is kept up through four hundred pages. It will not pay to buy the book for its dramatic interest.

The gallery of pictures of "Looking Backward" is here somewhat enlarged. Marx never tried to tell what a socialistic society would be like. Even Bebel's "Die Frau" carefully kept out of the prophecy business. Kantzby's "Erfurt Program" distinctly asserts that a Socialist ought not to try to depict the future state of the terrestrial New Jerusalem. The weather prophets, dealing in their high towers with relatively simple elements, do not foretell the meteoric changes of the next week, and they are in luck if they are right for forty hours in advance. But here is a prophet who makes a panorama of a city which is not yet to exist for a century. It looks like courage.

The fundamental doctrine of "Equality" is Communism.

> "The corner-stone of our state is economic equality. . . . What is life without its material basis, and what is an equal right to life but a right to an equal material basis for it? What is liberty? How can men be free who must ask the right to labor and to live from their fellow-men and seek their bread from the hands of others? How else can any government guarantee liberty to men save by providing them a means of labor and of life coupled with independence? . . . What form of happiness, so far as it depends at all on material facts, is not bound up with economic conditions?"

The Declaration of Independence, therefore, logically leads to Socialism of a communistic type. Liberty and happiness are impossible without a secure income.

The imaginative writer of "Equality" distributes promises of a salary of $4000 a year to all citizens with a lavish hand. Why that particular sum was fixed, and out of what annual national income it is to be paid, are questions which are easily waved aside. The poet is under no such vulgar obligations as a statistician or an economist. And in judging the book we must steadily remember that we are reading a poet, like the author of Utopia, and not a serious work on economics.

All through the book there seems a protest against the law of competition, as being cruel and unjust, as immoral. But the author usually fails to see that it is a simple *un*moral force, which can be used for good or evil according to human intelligence, character, and social organization. He does catch a glimpse of the idea that this blind energy, like gravity and lightning, may be harnessed and driven when he writes (p. 38) about "ranking," by which he means "the figure which indicates his previous standing in the schools and during his service as an unclassified worker, and is supposed to give the best attainable criterion thus far of his relative intelligence, efficiency, and devotion to duty. When there are more volunteers for particular occupations than there is room for, the lowest in ranking have to be content with a second or third preference." The horns of the beast of competition are tipped with gold and the tail is decorated with ribbons,—but they are there, even in the Communistic Heaven.

The address (p. 99) to the Masters of the Bread is a very incisive piece of irony. It is an appeal to capitalists for permission to be their slaves for a morsel of bread.

> "O Lords of the Bread [say the laborers], feel our thews and sinews, our arms and our legs; see how strong we are. Take us and use us. . . . Let us freeze and starve in the forecastles of your ships. . . . Do what you will with us, but let us serve you, that we may eat and not die."

The professional men, college professors, editors, and lawyers, cringe before the same potentates:

> "O Masters of the Bread, take us to be your servant. . . . Give us to eat, and we will betray the people to you, for we must live. We will plead for you in the courts against the widow and the fatherless. We will speak and write in your praise, and with cunning words confound those who speak against you and your power and State."

The preachers also beg of the capitalists:

> "We must have bread to eat like others. . . . In the name of God the Father will we forbid them to claim the rights of brothers, and in the name of the Prince of Peace will we preach your law of competition."

The cry of the women and the children is almost too pathetic and suggestive to repeat. And there is only too much truth in the picture.

When we come to look closely at the facts, however, things are not so bad or so dark. Not all great publishing-houses, for example, are dominated

by heartless Capitalism, for on the title-page of this vigorous plea for Socialism stands the name of the great house of D. Appleton & Co. The contrast starts a smile, and emphasizes the promise that the Revolution is to be bloodless.

The treatment of the question of police and military force (p. 318) deserves study on the part of all who desire to know what wage-workers almost universally feel in the cities of this country. They regard the National Guard simply as a Capitalist Guard.

"In 1892 the militia of five States, aided by the regulars, were under arms against strikers simultaneously, the aggregate force of troops probably making a larger body than General Washington ever commanded. Here surely was civil war already. . . . To this pass the industrial system of the United States was fast coming — it was becoming a government of bayonets."

This state of things is rightly regarded as full of peril.

The morality of family inheritance is absolutely denied, but general social inheritance is not questioned. According to the author, the people of a county or state or nation may hold as their own goods which their ancestors toiled for, but the immediate children of the particular persons who earned this property have no claim as members of the family. This discrepancy seems to have escaped the attention of the author. He says:

"While the moralists and the clergy solemnly justified the inequalities of wealth and reproved the discontent of the poor on the ground that those inequalities were justified by natural differences in ability and diligence, they knew all the time, and everybody knew who listened to them, that the foundation principle of the whole property system was not ability, effort, or desert of any kind whatever, but merely the accident of birth, than which no possible claim could more completely mock at ethics."

When the Revolution comes, capitalists will not be reimbursed for their losses; they will be glad enough to escape punishment for their former oppressions.

The book entitled "Woman and the Republic," by Helen Kendrick Johnson, is calculated to make summer weather in some quarters pass rapidly from warm to hot. A man who has for many years advocated woman suffrage almost feels the courage ooze out of him when he reads this woman's book accusing the universal-suffrage movement of being unjust, undemocratic, and all that is evil. To what are we coming? Chivalry is at a discount; the desire to be fair is not appreciated. But these vigorous chapters will provoke discussion. One can already hear the champions of "equal franchise" cutting the rods with which to chasten this "slave" who dares defend her oppressor, the tyrant man. Just imagine a woman, one who has studied history and law books, retailing such rank heresy and treason as this book contains. "The movement to obtain the elective franchise for woman is not in harmony with those through which woman and government have made progress." The universal suffrage has not helped, but has hindered, the anti-slavery movement, missions, charities, the war for the Union, the opening of trades and professions to women. Woman suffrage is at war with democratic principles, and is allied with monarchy, aristocracy, and ecclesiastical oppression. The author subjects to criticism the claim that woman suffrage can rest on the maxims "Taxation without representation is tyranny" and "There is no just government without the consent of the governed." The laws relating to property, it is claimed, have been improved by men far more rapidly than if women had votes. The influence of women on political life is great because it is non-partisan. The Suffrage Woman's Bible is declared to be so poorly edited that the women who gave it to the world have no claim to a respectful hearing on educational subjects. In relation to religious preaching, it is said: "While the possibilities of her nature tend to make her supreme in capacity to point the way to higher regions, it also contains qualities that may render her peculiarly dangerous as a public leader."

The disabilities of sex are such that women cannot perform the duties of a voting citizen, and therefore ought not to be clothed with power to get the country into trouble when force is required to defend it. "To attempt to put it [the ballot] into the hands of those who are not physically fitted to maintain the obligations that may result from any vote or any legislative act, is to render law a farce, and to betray the trust imposed upon them by the constitution they have sworn to uphold." The privileges of a voting citizen imply police, jury, and military duty, and it is not enough to "distribute tracts and hold conventions."

In relation to the Home, the author believes that "the Suffrage movement strikes a blow squarely at the home and the marriage relation." And, to sum up all:

"The greatest danger with which this land is threatened comes from the ignorant and persistent zeal of some of its women. They abuse the freedom under which they live, and to gain an impossible power would fain destroy the Government that alone can protect them. The majority of women have no sympathy with this movement; and in their enlightenment, and in the consistent wisdom of our men, lies our hope of defeating this unpatriotic, unintelligent, and unjustifiable assault upon the integrity of the American Republic."

C. R. Henderson.

The following books for school reading have lately been published: "Lord Chesterfield's Letters" (Maynard), selected by Dr. H. H. Belfield; Dr. Johnson's "Alexander Pope" (Harper), edited by Miss Kate Stephens; "Bible Readings for Schools" (American Book Co.), edited by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer; "Stories of Long Ago in a New Dress" (Heath), by Miss Grace H. Kupfer; and "In Brook and Bayou; or, Life in the Still Waters" (Appleton), by Miss Clara Kern Bayliss.

Briefs on New Books.

Cicero and his friends.

One is not surprised to see the name of a new translator on the title-page of "Cicero and His Friends," the third volume of Boissier's works, which the Putnams have put forth in English dress, and the change proves on examination to be a decided improvement. We find none of the glaring blunders in classical names, references to classical literature, Latin quotations, etc., which marred the other two volumes, and the thought of the original seems to have been reproduced with a fair degree of accuracy as a general thing. To the latter point, however, some surprising exceptions will be noticed, as the reversal of the sense of a passage on page 328 by the reproduction of a double negative, and the weak "all that he wills he means," page 309, for "*tout ce qu'il veut, il le veut bien.*" Perhaps it is too much to ask a translator to correct inaccuracies in his original, but one who takes up such a work as this for translation ought to know the twenty-first book of Livy well enough not to let *omnibus* take the place of *omnis* in the words "*Quæstus omnis patribus indecorus visus.*" The faults of this translation are irritating to the reader because they are faults which might easily have been removed had the translator (Adnah David Jones) taken a little time for revision. A sentence here and there shows that he *can* place the word "only" in a fitting position, but we have counted more than fifty passages in which he has failed to do so. He splits infinitives with the barbarous glee of an Indian splitting skulls, and does not care enough for accuracy of expression even to avoid such bungling as "Cicero was perhaps *more* indebted for this union . . . to Catiline *rather* than to himself." And yet the reader will find that the charm of Boissier rises above all these infelicities, and makes the book well worth the time necessary for its reading.

A fine pair of un-Scottish Scots.

The "Famous Scots Series" (imported by Scribner) has pretty well established its reputation by this time, so that we have now a good idea as to what to expect of new volumes. The last two to reach us — that on Smollett, by Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, and that on Boswell, by Mr. Keith Leask — are as good as the volumes already published. Mr. Smeaton gives a brisk hearty account of the great novelist, in a good broad style, and succeeds in keeping the sympathy of the reader with his rather difficult subject. We are a little puzzled at his thinking that Smollett died in his fifty-second year, when he has given the dates of his birth and death as 1721–1771, and also at his saying that Thackeray achieved with rare effect "the evolution of character through the medium of letters." Probably, however, there are letters in some of Thackeray's novels, and certainly a year more or less in a man's age is a minor matter. As for Boswell, Mr. Leask rescues him from the pillory of Macaulay only to gibbet him anew. His conception of Boswell, more complete and accurate than Macaulay's, differs from it chiefly, we are inclined to think, as 1831 differs from 1897. The present Boswell is nearly as contemptible as Macaulay's; he seems more natural to us, because some of his traits — an exaggerated sensibility and versatility and an exaggerated self-importance — are rather common to-day. Boswell seems also to have been quite lacking in principle and in power, so that we understand his being able to write Johnson's life no better after we have read his own. Both Smollett and Boswell are men worth writing of. But in a series of Famous Scots they are in curiously incongruous company. Taking them all in all, they were, we suppose, as lacking in Scotch characteristics as any Scots one would readily think of.

English politics and the development of the national spirit.

The subject of English politics of eight hundred years ago is not of itself very interesting, yet when set forth to show the development of national character, and the danger of permanent deterioration that was then escaped, it takes on both interest and value. Professor O. H. Richardson has rewritten the history of the middle portion of the thirteenth century in his monograph, "The National Movement in the Reign of Henry III. and its Culmination in the Barons' War" (Macmillan), in such a way as to present clearly, first, the denationalization of England under the exactions and aggressions of the papacy, the swarm of foreign favorites, and the weak wilfullness of the King; then the reaction of these upon the national spirit in church and people, resulting in the rise of a strong national spirit and the firm establishment of the fundamental rights of the people. It is a thoroughly creditable piece of work, based on an independent study of the sources, yet steadied by the work of the master in this field, Bishop Stubbs. It is not without a spice of hero-worship in the sympathetic account of the great earl Simon, yet this is not so strong as to vitiate the work, while adding zest to it. It is interesting to note that the publication of the book is followed immediately by the election of its author to a professorship at Yale.

Begging as a fine art.

From the press of Edward Arnold comes "The Beggars of Paris," written by Louis Paulian. Lady Herschell's name is on the outside, but she is merely the translator. The author turned beggar and explored Paris. He lived by begging, and beat his way with delightful success. He discovered that begging is a lucrative profession which thrives on thoughtless almsgiving. One stands by a wall, rubs his eyes till they smart, and collects twice the wages of a mechanic simply by holding out his dirty cap. All the tricks of the trade are here exposed in detail, and the story is enlivened by anecdote. The records of the Bureau of Associated Charities, or of the Relief and Aid Society, would furnish par-

allels for nearly every type. The social need is a radical treatment of the whole class; an offer of work to the able-bodied, prompt arrest of every beggar, humane hiding from publicity in suitable almshouses of those whose infirmities and friendless condition make it impossible for them to be self-supporting. This lesson applies to America as well as to France. The story is so interesting that it is a good book for charity workers to circulate.

The theory of Socialization.

Professor Giddings of Columbia has rendered no small service in preparing, under the title "Theory of Socialization" (Macmillan), a syllabus of his larger work on "The Principles of Sociology," already noticed in THE DIAL. It is a great advantage to have the argument outlined by the author himself, apart from the vast mass of material by which he illustrates and establishes his vital ideas. The syllabus is enriched with some new examples, and certain propositions about appreciation, utilization, and characterization appear here for the first time. The definition of his famous phrase, "consciousness of kind," as now given is, "the state of consciousness in which a perception of resemblance, sympathy, and liking, and a desire for recognition, are combined." The statement of the modes of equality (p. 35) is very suggestive, and helps to give definiteness to a word which expresses the aspirations of the democracy, but is misleading and hurtful unless it is explained and its limits accurately and rationally bounded.

Haunts and homes of Thackeray.

The volume entitled "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes" (Scribner) allures in the first place by its title, and in the second place by the beauty of the illustrations, which occupy the larger part of the space in the volume. The illustrator is also the author, and was Thackeray's personal friend,—Eyre Crowe, A.R.A. His book consists of a sheaf of sketches made for the sake of preserving the outward look of Thackeray's habitations before the inevitable house-wrecker shall sweep away these literary vestiges. The text follows, in approximate chronological sequence, the connecting links in the chain of events which led to the various changes of Thackeray's surroundings. The book is welcome both for its artistic and biographic value, since it brings one quite near to the immortal Thackeray "in his habit as he lived."

The conditions of our Lord's life on Earth.

The questions involved in a discussion of the life of Jesus while on earth are again in the front rank. Professor Mason delivered five lectures on this theme before the General Seminary in New York in 1896, on the Bishop Paddock foundation, and they are now published in book form by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. Though somewhat overgrown with verbiage, the lectures reveal a careful study of the Gospels and of the literature of the topic. Of the five lectures, the most strikingly new in manner is that on "Our Lord's Knowledge upon Earth," though the position is practically the same as that held by the most illustrious of the Church Fathers. While the book is modern in construction it is ancient in position, and adds next to nothing to our weapons of warfare.

Tolstoï's Gospel in brief.

Count Lyof N. Tolstoï has crowned his literary works with one which, though a condensation of a larger work, should be entitled "*My* Gospel in Brief." It is a fusion of the four New Testament gospels into one, but into the one that the author conceives to be the true one. He omits "all passages relating to the life of John the Baptist, Christ's birth and genealogy, his miracles, his resurrection, and the references to prophesies fulfilled in his life." With these expunged, Christ's teaching is, according to Count Tolstoï, the most conventional presentment of metaphysics and morals, the purest and most complete doctrine of life, and the highest light which the human mind has ever reached. (Published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

LITERARY NOTES.

The third of Mr. G. P. Humphrey's "American Colonial Tracts" is a reprint of "A State of the Province of Georgia, Attested upon Oath, in the Court of Savannah, November 10, 1740." The date of the original is 1742.

The most northern paper in the world is printed at Godthaab, in Greenland, and is called "Læsestof." It is a missionary sheet, made for the Eskimos, and has been the means of teaching many of them to read the Danish language.

The New Amsterdam Book Co. announce for immediate publication "Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign," and a new revised edition of "Lady Hamilton and Lord Nelson," an historical biography by Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson.

Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, of New York, the author of "The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature" and other works, died at his home on the tenth of June. He was a lawyer by profession, and was for a term of years President of the Nineteenth Century Club.

Henri Meilhac, who, both by his own unaided pen and in collaboration with M. Halévy, has contributed so much to the gaiety of theatre-going people, died in Paris on the sixth of June, at the age of sixty-five. He succeeded Labiche in the Academy about ten years ago.

Mr. Edward Arnold will shortly publish Sir Harry Johnston's "British Central Africa," and announces for immediate publication Mr. Grant Allen's new book, "An African Millionaire." The same firm will also issue in sumptuous form the unique work on which Mr. Albert Hartshorne has been engaged so many years, "Old English Glasses."

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews" is the new title of the popular periodical edited by Mr. Albert Shaw. In course of time, it will doubtless come to be known more briefly as "The American Monthly," which reminds us (*obsit omen*) that a magazine thus entitled was once published in Chicago, and came to an

early end. We are glad that the change has been made, although for a time it may be found a little confusing, but the magazine in question is so different from, and so vast an improvement upon, its English prototype, that it ought to have a distinctive name of its own.

We have received the first four numbers of "La Diplomatie," a new semi-monthly review published in Paris, and edited by M. René Bréviaire. Its special field is that of diplomatic affairs and international politics, but it has also departments of musical and theatrical affairs, of society, sport, and finance. It thus appeals to a considerable range of interests, and we have found it very readable. It is attractively printed and well illustrated.

Mr. Henry Frowde of the Oxford University Press is about to publish for the Egypt Exploration Fund part of a papyrus book found at Behnesa, on the edge of the Libyan desert, by Mr. Bernard P. Grenfell and Mr. A. S. Hunt of Oxford. There will be much controversy as to the antiquity of these "Logia," but it is not improbable that the collection was made at the beginning of the second century, or even earlier, and the writing of the sentences may date from the second century. The sayings are detached, without context, and each begins with the words "Jesus saith." In addition to reproducing the leaf by collotype process, it has been decided to print a cheaper edition for a few cents so that the treasure may be brought within the reach of everyone.

List of New Books.

[The following list, containing 64 titles, includes books received by The Dial *since its last issue.]*

HISTORY.

The Royal Navy: A History from the Earliest Times to the Present. By William Laird Clowes. 5 vols., profusely illus. in photogravure, etc. Vol. I., 4to, pp. 698, gilt top. Little, Brown, & Co.

A History of Our Own Times, from 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Illus., 8vo, pp. 473. Harper & Bros. $1.75.

The Dungeons of Old Paris: Being the Story and Romance of the most celebrated Prisons of the Monarchy and the Revolution. By Tighe Hopkins, author of "Kilmainham Memories." Illus., large 8vo, pp. 265, gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Private Life of the Queen. By a member of the Royal Household. Illus., 12mo, pp. 306, gilt top, uncut edges. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Hannibal and the Struggle between Carthage and Rome. By William O'Connor Morris. Illus., 12mo, pp. 376. "Heroes of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Bertrand de Guesclin, Constable of France: His Life and Times. By Enoch Vine Stoddard, A.M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 295, gilt top, uncut edges. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

The Blackwood Group. By Sir George Douglas. 16mo, pp. 158. "Famous Scots Series." Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cts.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Johnsonian Miscellanies. Arranged and edited by George Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. 2 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut edges. Harper & Bros. In box.

English Lyric Poetry, 1500-1700. With Introduction by Frederick Ives Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 276. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Ten Noble Poems in English Literature: Suggestions for Clubs and Private Readings. 18mo, pp. 48. Unity Pub'g Co. Paper, 25 cts.

Book-Plates. By W. J. Hardy, F.S.A. 2d edition, illus., 8vo, pp. 240, uncut. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Machiavelli. The Romanes Lecture delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, June 2, 1897. By John Morley, M.P. Large 8vo, pp. 64. Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

Mary, Queen of Scots: A Historical Drama. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson; from the Norwegian, by Dr. Clemens Petersen. 16mo, pp. 121. Chicago: Sterling Pub'g Co.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Illustrated Standard Novels. New Volume: Snarleyyow. By Captain Marryat; with introduction by David Hannay. Illus., 8vo, pp. 405, uncut. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Lost Illusions. By H. de Balzac; trans. by Ellen Marriage, with preface by George Saintsbury. Illus., 8vo, pp. 385, gilt top, uncut edges. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Carlyle's Works, Centenary Edition. New Volumes: Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, II. and III. Illus., 8vo, uncut. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Per vol., $1.25.

Turgenev's Novels. New Volume: Dream Tales, and Prose Poems. By Ivan Turgenev; trans. from the Russian by Constance Garnett. 18mo, pp. 324. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Essayes of Michael, Lord of Montaigne. Translated by John Florio. Vol. III., 24mo, pp. 427, gilt top, uncut edges. Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

Le Morte Darthur. By Sir Thomas Malory. Part IV., with frontispiece, 24mo, pp. 324, gilt top, uncut edges. Macmillan Co. 45 cts.

A Woman Killed with Kindness: A Play. By Thomas Heywood; edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D. 24mo, pp. 107, gilt top, uncut edges. Macmillan Co. 45 cts.

FICTION.

The Martian. By George du Maurier, author of "Trilby." Illus. by author, 12mo, pp. 477. Harper & Bros. $1.75.

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From the Land of the Snow-Pearls: Tales from Puget Sound. By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 268. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Bolanyo: A Novel. By Opie Read, author of "A Kentucky Colonel." With frontispiece, 18mo, pp. 309, gilt top, uncut edges. Way & Williams. $1.25.

Constantine: A Tale of Greece under King Otho. By George Horton, author of "Songs of the Lowly." 18mo, pp. 232, gilt top, uncut edges. Way & Williams. $1.25.

Dear Faustina. By Rhoda Broughton, author of "A Beginner." 16mo, pp. 306. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Marietta's Marriage. By W. E. Norris, author of "Matrimony." 12mo, pp. 455. D. Appleton & Co. $1.

"Hell for Sartain," and Other Stories. By John Fox, Jr., author of "A Cumberland Vendetta." 12mo, pp. 120. Harper & Bros. $1.

Lazarus: A Tale of the World's Great Miracle. By Lucas Cleeve. 12mo, pp. 383, gilt top. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Philosopher of Driftwood. By Mrs. Jenness Miller. 12mo, pp. 323, gilt top. Jenness Miller Publications. $1.50.

The King of the Mountains. By Edmund About; trans. from the French, by Mrs. C. A. Kingsbury. 12mo, pp. 246, gilt top. Rand, McNally & Co. $1.

Dreams of To-day. By Percival Pollard. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 264, uncut. Way & Williams. Paper, 75 cts.

False Evidence. By E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of "The Monk of Cruta." 12mo, pp. 189. Ward, Lock & Co. Paper, 50 cts.

A Princess and a Woman. By Robert McDonald. 16mo, pp. 252. Frank A. Munsey. 25 cts.

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The Land of the Dollar. By G. W. Steevens, author of "Naval Policy." 12mo, pp. 316. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

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The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky: An Illustrated Manual. By Horace Carter Hovey, A.M., and Richard E. Call, A.M. 8vo, pp. 112. Louisville: J. P. Morton & Co. Paper, 50 cts.

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Archæological Studies among the Ancient Cities of Mexico. Part II., illus., 8vo, pp. 338. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum.

Observations on Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. By Oliver C. Farrington, Ph.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 120. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum.

Insect Life: An Introduction to Nature-Study. By John Henry Comstock. Illus., 12mo, pp. 350. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

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